NEW YORK BERAID CHIDAY, JANUARY IS 1657.

Maximilian's Effects Insured for Transmission from Mexico.

Hungarian Legislation Against Austria.

Bussia Claims the United States as a Friesd in "Concert and Sympathy."

Pinancial Condition and Prospects

of Austria.

BY THE CABLE TO JANUARY 17.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Maximilian's Personal Effects Insured.
Vizura, Jan. 17, 1867.
The Press of this city, in an article this morning says that a large insurance has been made at Hambur on the personal effects of Maximilian, to be shipped by the steamer Maria to Ragusa.

ENGLAND.

Another Great Reform Demonstration. London, Jan. 17—Noon rm League is preparing for another monster constration. The affair will come off in this ation of the kind ever made in England.

HUNGARY.

aintive Support of the Popular Wisher Press, Jan. 17, 1867. Hungarian Diet, with remarkable unanimity

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Lendon Money Market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market. LIVERPOOR, Jan. 17.—Noon prices show a slight advance. The sales we also years a light advance. The sales we also years 10,000 bales. Middling uplands at 14 kd.

BY MAIL TO JANUARY 5. AUSTRIA.

THE UNITED STATES DEBT.

Free Trade Against Protection and the Reintions Between Labor and Capital.

[From the London Times, Jan. 3.]

The Americans are gradually discovering that free trade cannot be sacrificed to protection without a loss in some shape or other more than proportioned to the gain, at this moment they have undertaken, and are, indeed, actually performing, a gigantic feat of finance. They are liquidating an enormous public debt by vast instainments out of a surplus revenue greater than has ever been raised in any other country. The taxation incidental to this achievement they are enduring without any of the as in any other country. The taxation incidental to achievement they are enduring without any of the stience exhibited under such burdens in the States the Old World. They are paying more taxes, should imagine, than any people ever paid, paying them easily. For all this, how-they do not escape without suffering, incidence of taxation has been so regulated—per-ty under the directional states.

4,500,000 tone instead of 2,600,000. In other words, business to this extent has left the United States and been transferred by the trresisible law of commerce to other countries.—mainly to our own.

The explanation of the result is not far to seek. Success in such matters is determined by cheapness, and cheapness is determined by the prices of material and labor combined with economical ingenuity. In America material used to be cheap and labor dear, but the commercial ability of the people was so great that they could well hold their own and build ships successfully enough to compete with our own shipmasters. The new tariff has destroyed all this.

** It is evidence, indeed of the singular advantages of free trade over protection that we should have been able so far to supersede the American shipbuilders with our own isdustry in a condition of such derangement. Shipbuilding has actually fallen off is our great centres of enterprise. On the Clyde there is a decrease of 78,418 tons in the constructions of 1868 as compared with those of 1868. On the Thames the stagnation of business has produced great public suffering. The vast feet of "from commercial steamers plying over every see, built so cheaply and ingeniously as to drive out all competition," will not long be ours' finanters and men cannot understand themselves better. The Americans envy us new; we may be envying some other people before long. There is no monopoly of sevantage in these matters. Success depends simply upon quality and price, and it will belong infallibly to those who can offer the best article for the least money. It is of no use calling in the aid of protection. The Americans are sund and processes of that experiment. They are not satisfying producers, while in the meantime national commerce and national prosperity are perishing together. We are, happily, not entangled in the embaricant cannot come to better terms with each other me may noon find ourselves unable to maintain the position which at present gives us an abundant revenue, while

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Polish Question as an Element of Divinton Between Eussia and Frussia-Austrian Ideas and Hopes of its Impertance-Austrian Ideas and Hopes of its Impertance-Austrian Dec. 30.]

Agitation is rife among the Polish section of the inhabitants of Galicia. A very sombre picture is presented by that unfortunate province. Things must have gose far when the Cracow Cres admits that the state or Galicia is bordering on anarchy. In Illustration of this discioure made by a Polish organ the Moscow Gasets relates that the Galician nobility dress of fighting Russia under Austrian colors. On the 22d of Decomber, that paper asserts, a Polish counters gave a great political sofrée at Lemberg. On this occasion the guests present declared their resolve to yield their property to government, even Past the expenditure occarioned by war was all the hapkes. Evrings were certainly made in the cytil at the hapkes. Evrings were certainly made in the cytil act and injuried of the extra cutlary for arms of the control of the control of the extra cutlary for arms. The control of the control of the extra cutlary for arms. Extraordizing recording from credity for arms. Extraordizing recording to make the property of the extraordizing of the same of the control of the extraordizing of the same of the control of the extraordizing of the same of

CUBA.

DUS NAVANA CORRESPONDENCE

orlin (Dec. 81) correspondence of London Times the meantime Russia is dealing with her own Po ding to her wont. On the 16th of Novembo

aconic sentence was pronounced at Irkutak in lish cuties who had taken up arms against the es and attempted to fight their way to Ch one. Seven of their number, assertained to dors, were shot. Of one hundred and nir ners who took part in several skirmishes, eve an is to be shot, and the rest subject hundred is be hundred isshes of the knout. If

THE REFORM QUESTION.

John Bright on the Coming "Great Change"

in Ragland.

An address to Mr. Bright, M. P., was forwarded to to that gentleman lately from the working men of Chelmsford, England, having been signed by nearly two hundred and fifty of their number. Having reviewed his past great services, the address went on to express the confidence of these who had signed it in Mr. Bright's leadership in the agitation for political reform.

Mr. Bright, in acknowledging the receipt of the address, says:—I have received the address, and I write to express my thanks to the working men who have signed it. I value their good opinion very highly, and were it

In possession of the Franchise," and they ague from this that the constancements be estilated Are. I believe they are right in this, and that we shall come up with the representative government. The working men throughout the United Kingdom are becoming interested in this great question, and their organization is becoming more complete. Their power, added to the power of the memorphic file singurer of great question of working-class emancipation should be agreed change commet be for eff. In every town and village the question of working-class emancipation should be discussed. Societies should be formed, information should be agreed. Societies should be formed, information about he are should be formed, information and the should be formed in the should be formed in the should be appeared. The should be formed in the should be formed in the case of the should be are should be formed in the case of the should be are should be formed in the should be about he are should be formed in the should be appeared by the should be arrived by the should be are should be also should be appeared by the should be are should be are should be also should be also should be appeared by the should be are should be also should be a

Noci, the Jew who secured the confidence and money of Mr. Faxon by the loan dodge, is supposed to be secreted somewhere in this country instead of having gone to Europe with his steadings as reported. It has transpired that he succeeded in getting loans from Mr. Faxon to the amount of over \$30,000, as previously stated. Noot not only managed to fiscee Faxon with his diamond trick colaiteral, but indirectly obtained money from other parties with paper which Faxon had andorred. One party has \$60,000 and another \$90,000 of ft. A possible fastere of the case is that the vault of the askey deposit bank in New York, where Noot deposited his valuables, is still looked, but the key is minsing instead of its being is the possession of Mr. Faxon. It is thought that Noot has got the key, and that he will turn up when least expected. It is possible that a portion of the fands are still in the affect.

BERGULAR INFATUATION.—The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioney, of January 12, says:—There is a young girl in the Ramby county jail, who was placed there by her mother a few days ago for ask keeping. He is not more than african plars of ago, but seems to be possessed with an uncontrollable desire to teat a life of alsome. Although conty a child in yours, she has already run away from huma, and became the turnate of a hours of prestitution. Be was remuted by her mother, and temperating confined until the case to supplie to a numery of \$1. Louis. She appears to be semewhat weak mighed, and we learn used to be a dervoure of yollow colored novels, where

MEXICO.

Maximilfan Reported at Orisaba Again.

The Whole Interior in P

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

The feeling between the Juarez and Ortega factions is excellent, owing to the fact that no news had been re-

DUR HAYANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Jan. 11, 1867. we have dates from the Mexican capital to the 31st uit.

ico, with the exception of two, are occupied by the Juarists, whose authority is tranquilly exercised.

occupied by a force of two thousand Justista.

The Sociedad of the distribution says that from Durange, Zacatecas and Aguar Caller arrived at Toppij del Rio on the 26th Decemb of upwards of four hundred cars and a meaches, with the families who emigrated fundriers. Another convey of troops was expessing place with more families who embarked has, and a multitude of emigrants from Bajic.

Up to the afternoon of the 27th Miramon has not left the city of Mexico for the interior. Among other chiefs to accompany him are his aid, General Castillo, and General Agudiar?

By letter from Guadalajara, dated the 20th, it appears that there was an action near Santa Ana on the 13th, in which the libersh were victorious. General Gutierrez exacusted the city on the 19th with the rest of his forces, and Guadarrama, at the head of three hundred men, took possession. Gutierrez, by last accounts, remained in Lagas.

Another account of the affair at Guadalajara, given in the Prents of the 20th, anys:—"About thirty-air miles to the south, at the foot of the Castelli cerro, an obstimate combat took place on the 18th, in which the imperialist forces of Guadalajara were routed by the Jaarists of Sinalon, under the command of Eulogio Parra, in which the Frenchtcommandant was killed by a bayonet thrust, and one hundred and thirty foreign solders of the Chasseurs battallon surrendered to save their lives. The imperialist forces which had remained in the city evacuated it on the 19th, at daybreak, taking the direction of Lagas and Loon. In these critical moments for the Inhabitants, the Spanish and Prussian Consuls had provisionally taken charge, to preserve order.

They write from Toluca, on the 26th, that Reva Paladic, not succeeding in occupying Toluca, as he intended, went to Temancingo, where he installed the Juarist authority, as he had done in Tenango. He has since succeeding in occupying Toluca, as he intended, went to Temancingo, where he installed the Juarist authority, as he had done in Tenango. He has since successively occupied Sultepes, Zaoralpam, Tejupileo, Amatepec, Temaccallepec, and in fact all the towns of the southers districts of the departments; therefore of all the localities the only ones which obey the imperialist government are those of the valley, Lerma and the precincts of the capital. The Beards were before in Zitacuro, and, making frequent incursions to the department, and if they go on in thi

BASHRHAD TO EPHON THE CAPITAL WARP THE PRODUCT HAVE LEFT.

Some of the French troops had already left the capital for Puebla. The rest ware to leave before the 20th of January, and until the whole force did so Maximilian.

that Juarez was at Durango. The liberals were in au possession of Maratian, Guayman and La Par. I Sarause brings ten thousand Mexican dellars.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Last Day Allowed to the Unite

sed houor dealers in the me

Galverron, Jan. 17, 1867.
Breves Major General Reynolds arrived to Brownsville on the 12th instant, and assumed command of the